

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1888.

N°. 1993.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1; 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may, at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.  
Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,  
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,  
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for  
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" " 6 " 4 " "

" " 3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL  
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the  
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on  
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE  
SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager,  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND 3,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF

PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—  
CHAIRMAN—HOL. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. J. L. POENNECKER, Esq.  
B. LAYTON, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.  
H. A. P. MCCEWEN. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND  
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at

the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the  
daily balance.

ON FIXED Deposits—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of BANKING and  
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1888.

## NOTICE.

### HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMasters AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon  
their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the  
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,  
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD  
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive  
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found  
necessary, communication with the Undersigned  
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken  
to redress the case of dissatisfaction.

D. CHILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1888.

## Intimations.

### ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

## NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.  
Drab Felt Hats.  
Black Brown Drab and Grey  
Hats.  
Hard Felt Hats.  
Tweed and other Soft Felt.  
Tweed Hats and Caps in New  
Shapes.  
Silk Hats and Pith Hats.  
Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each,  
over 100 to choose from.  
A large assortment of Walking  
Sticks.  
Waterproof Coats, Leggings &  
Chair Aprons.  
Travelling Rugs and Scotch  
Mauds.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone  
Bags, and a variety of Travel-  
ling Cases, all sizes.  
Winter, Medium and Summer  
Under Vests and Pants.  
Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy  
and Colors.  
Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle  
Thread Half-Hose.  
White Dress Shirts.  
Lacing & Elastic-side Walking  
Boots and Shoes.  
Shoeing Boots, Rubber Boots.  
Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.  
Dancing Pumps, all sizes.  
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties,  
Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888.

## W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED COPIES.

OF—

THE Mystery of a Hansom Cab.  
Mr. Barnes of New York.  
Mr. Potter of Texas.  
Hutton's Engineers' Hand Book.  
Hutton's Work-masters' Hand Book.  
Young's Fires, Fire Engines, and Fire Brigade.  
Academy Notes. Grosvenor Notes.  
New Academy Notes.  
Deacon's Book of Dates and World's History.

Rouledge's Natural History.  
History of Photography.  
Easy Studies in Water Colours.  
Studies in Trees, etc.  
Also the following Fancy Goods:  
Photo Albums. Photo Screens.  
Cigar and Cigarette Cases.  
Photo Frames, and the Wonderful little  
Photographic Apparatus.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1888.

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

JUST LANDED IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

## CIGARETTES.

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT.  
"VIRGINIA BRIGHT."  
ALLEN & GINTER'S "LITTLE BEAUTIES."  
KINNEY'S "STRAIGHT CUT."  
And shortly to arrive, a fresh consignment of "SWEET CAPORALS."

## TOBACCO.

"OLD RIP" in 1b. Tins.  
"RICHMOND GEM" do.  
"MIXTURE" do.  
COPE'S "GOLDEN CLOUD" & 1b. Boxes.  
WILL'S "BRISTOL BIRDS EYE" do.  
"THREE CASTLES" in 1b. Tins.  
ALLEN & GINTER'S "TURKISH MIXTURE" in 1b. do.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE POPULAR BRANDS—  
"HAPPY THOUGHT," "DOLLAR BRAND," "STAR MIXTURE" & "GOLD EAGLE."

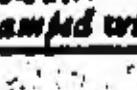
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

## THE STERLING ORIENTAL CORSET (REGISTERED)



A SPECIALTY FOR  
WARM OLYMATES OF EVENING WEAR

Made from  combining an entirely New Fabric,  strength with lightness.

Now made and stamped with the Trade Mark.

## ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE STOCK

OF

THE "STERLING ORIENTAL CORSET,"

IN RIDING,

TENNIS,

HAIDEE and

ACME.

Also;

THE "PHANTOM BUSTLE"

and

THE NEW "CURETTA" & "VESTINA"

BODICE.

ROSE & CO.,

37-39, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1888.

HAVE just received new consignments of PIANOS from Europe, and are offering them at very moderate prices.

PIANOS from Broadwood & Son, Collard & Collard, Bechstein, Chappell & Co., and Haskins.

NEW MUSIC is received regularly.

They have always on hand a full stock of Stores from Crosse & Blackwell and other best

suppliers—these are received monthly and are always guaranteed fresh.

New Season's SIGNET BUTTER, just arrived.

L. C. & Co. would also draw attention to their stocks of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

IRONMONGERY and HOUSE FITTINGS, KEROSENE LAMPS in large variety, NON-

PAREIL OIL 15c. each, KITCHEN UTENSILS, STOVES and RANGES,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING, HATS, BOOTS, TENNIS SHOES, UMBRELLAS,

RAINCOATS, &c., &c.

BEDSTEADS, COTS, PERAMBULATORS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, & TAPESTRIES.

SHIP CHANDLERY STORES of every description.

SHIPMasters' and ENGINEERS' SPECIAL AGENTS for International Antifouling Compositions.

WINES AND SPIRITS—

CHAMPAGNE, AYALA & CO., SHERRIES, SACCONI'S and other Brands.

CLARETS in variety. BREAKFAST to AFTERDINNER. PORTS of various Brands.

BRANDY—EXSHAW'S, HENNESSY'S, COURVOISIER'S, and 1848.

WHISKY—Caron 12 years old. Napier Johnstone's well known and justly celebrated

Brand in square bottles. Teacher's Highland Cream, Dunville's Irish, Stonewall Brand of American.

GIN—OLD TOM and GENEVA, RUM, LIQUEURS and BITTERS.

ALE and STOUT, Bull Dog Brand.

AMERICAN and GERMAN BEERS.

WHITBREAD'S DRAUGHT STOUT and BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, and a large selection

of BOTTLED DRAUGHT BEERS.

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of BOTTLED DRAUGHT BEERS.

WHITE'S DRAUGHT STOUT and BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, and a large selection

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION  
is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat; it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

## THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, July 28th.

The House of Commons has read a third time the Local Government Bill.

## AUSTRALIA.

The Treasurer of Victoria has introduced his financial statement. He proposes to reduce the duty on tea to one penny?

(From *Straits Times*.)

## PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 23rd.

On the second reading of the Bill for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the charges against Mr. Parnell, the latter denounced the bill as authorising inquiry into the whole working of the Irish agitation.

Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Parnell.

The Home Secretary refused to restrict the compass of the inquiry, and the debate was adjourned.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Japanese paper *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a woodcut showing the appearance of Bandai-san before and after the eruption. Out of a group of four peaks, one—the second highest—has completely crumbled away, while the proportions of another have been greatly attenuated.

PROBABLY in no city in the world is ice in such great demand as in Tokio. It is sent down during the winter in immense quantities from Hakodate and the northern provinces and stored in the capital. To give some idea of the extent of the consumption, we may state that from the 28th of May to June 16th the Tokio Ice Company alone sold 2,511,888 lbs.

JAKOWSKI's "Ermine," which is to be produced at the Theatre Royal, City Hall this evening, is a comic opera which, judging from its great success in England and America, is to create a very favourable impression here. The music is not its strongest point, but it abounds with humorous situations, being adapted from the well-known comedy "Robert Macaire."

THE Band of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following will be the programme:

March.....	"Hercules"	Schubert
"Dances"	""	Herman
Valse.....	"Viviane"	Neuber
aria.....	"Lucia di Lammermoor"	Donizetti
Selection.....	"La Sonnambula"	""
Selection.....	"Adilia"	Donizetti

JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

BOILER explosions in Japan occur with alarming frequency. The *Yonkuri Shimbun* reports a disastrous explosion which took place on the 18th inst. on board a steamer plying between Hiroshima and Ushira, which resulted in a large number of persons being killed or seriously injured. The Japanese Government will have to strictly enforce the regulations which are insisted on in England and other countries as to the thorough testing of steam boilers and their safe working when on board ship.THE *Straits Times* says that a telegram from Batavia was received in Singapore on the morning of the 24th inst. stating that the Captain of the British barque *Bry Gwynn*, with his wife and boat's crew, had arrived safely there, and asking if any intelligence of the other two boats had been received. Captain Crawford, R.N., the Master-Attendant, telegraphed back that both boats' crews had arrived safely at Singapore.

COTTON spinning, an industry which we hope to see established shortly in this colony, is evidently an exceedingly remunerative business in the Land of the Rising Sun. At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Osaka Cotton Spinning Company held on the 17th instant in the rooms of the First National Bank, at Kabutocho, Nihonbashi, a report was adopted which, after providing for various expenses, and carrying forward yen 123,000 to the reserve fund and yen 4,000 to the next account, declared a dividend for the half year of yen 18 per share, or at the rate of 36 per cent. per annum.

THE following Manila news is reported by Singapore papers:—A few days ago Manila was startled and horrified by the report of a terrible occurrence in the village of Antique, near Illoilo. There is anything but a good feeling existent between the race of power and their black-skinned subjects, and the latter never lose an opportunity for proving that such exists. It seems that the village mentioned is inhabited by several thousands of native inhabitants, but that the only white men were a priest and one other Spaniard, who lived at some distance on his own estate. One day, for no particular reason, the poor priest was attacked by a horde of the inhabitants with the intent of putting him to death. As soon as the other white man heard of his sad plight he started off to his defence, carrying his rifle and fifty cartridges. When he arrived at the priest's dwelling he commenced to fire on the assembled crowd. He fired all the charges he had and so good was his luck and aim that every shot told and resulted in the death of one of the besiegers, and so great was the horror which this extraordinary slaughter inspired in the superstitious minds of the enemy, that in a short time they had all fled leaving their late victim, the poor priest, much bruised, but not dangerously hurt. If it had not been for the courage and presence of mind of the one armed European in the settlement, the consequences might have been more disastrous, as had the natives been successful in their cowardly assault on the unarmed priest, the news would have spread like wild fire, and not only these two white inhabitants of Antique would have been

scattered, but the thirst for revenge and freedom would have broken forth in greater strength in the neighbouring provinces and led to more bloodshed and misery.

Something has to be done to check an abusive landlordism; stringent measures should be enforced to dis-obstruct the house-cramping we-labour under, to enlarge and extend our building sites, and to render Hongkong a habitable colony in the strictest sense of the word.

The preliminary work for the erection of buildings of the Third National Industrial Exhibition to be opened in Ueno Park, Tokio, in April, 1890, was begun by the Japan Engineering Company on the 16th instant.

Good news for the tender sex—we, of course, mean the men. A Bill is to be introduced into the House of Commons which professes to abolish the time-honoured but still abused right of women, to wit, breach of promise actions.

He was quite certain of success. Patient (to young Sawbones, who is about to cut off his arm)—Do you think the operation will be successful, Doctor? Young Sawbones—Of course it will. I will have that arm off in less than ten minutes.

THE quantity of tea that arrived at Yokohama from the interior of Japan from the beginning of the season, the 15th instant is stated at 13,760,000 lbs., of which 12,757,500 lbs. were sold to foreign firms, leaving 1,002,500 lbs. in stock on the date named.

CHICAGO has a new public house ordinance which restricts the location of saloons hereafter to be established, but in no way interferes with those already in existence, and also provides for keeping the front doors closed and the blinds drawn on Sunday. They have a smart crowd of municipal legislators in Chicago.

SAYS the *Japan Mail* of the 21st inst.:—The rumour recently published about the earthquake at Asama-yama, simultaneously with the Bandai-san eruption, turns out to be unfounded. The Authorities have received information by telegraph, in answer to inquiries, to the effect that nothing of the kind occurred.

THE "opsiometer" is a new instrument for testing the eyesight. It consists of a mahogany case with two front eyeholes, behind which are two travelling bands mounted on rollers. The bands have holes in which different lenses are fitted, and the person whose sight is to be tested looks through the holes and lenses at printed matter behind.

A POLICEMAN giving evidence against a drunk before the Coonamble (N.S.W.) Police Court was asked if he had not had a drink that morning. "No, I am a Good Templar," he replied. A smile of incredulity beamed on the face of the drunk as he enquired, "And, pray, how long have you been a Good Templar?" "Since last night," was the solemn reply.

A CORRESPONDENT at Kiukiang, writes to the *N. C. Daily News* under date of the 21st inst.:—

JOSEPH M. Vanderbilt's new cook—to whom he pays £2,000 a year—captured the millionaire's heart with a dish of wild ducks. After slicing all the meat of the bird, Joseph put the balance of its carcass into a press and squeezed every drop of juice out of it. He then cooked the meat over a spirit-lamp on a silver dish, and made its sauce out of concentrated duck residuals.

THE Japanese Government are apparently determined to leave nothing undone in strengthening their Navy to meet all possible requirements. In addition to new ships already contracted for and on the stocks at Kobe and elsewhere, it has been decided that yen 330,000 out of the amount to be raised by the Naval Loan Bonds will be transmitted to the Yokosuka Naval Ship-building Yard, beginning with the present fiscal year, as a special fund for the construction of war-vessels.

MR. BASTO, J., the leading Macao barrister, has been publishing in the *Correio Macaense* his first impressions of Lisbon and Oporto where he has been lately staying after his tour through England and the Continent. In abridging all his Lisbon experiences into a few heads, he says: "There are two hobbies predominant at the capital of Portugal,—a general rush after appointments in the Civil List, and the uniform use of tall hats among all classes." Even allowing a sufficient margin for the ingenuity of an oriental traveller on his trading European soil for the first time, one cannot forgive Mr. Basto for the childishness of his remarks. He finds Lisbon people too fond of dress and rather inclined to show a non-existent wealth. Where else are these characteristics more prominent than in old Macao? A beggar in the neighbouring colony will often dress as a well-to-do merchant or a 'Sang-azur.' Further on in his remarks, the neo-traveller has it that "bureaucracy is the predominant element in Lisbon." We would ask him to tell us what is the predominant element in which his compatriots live and die in the model colony from which he draws the criterion of his extraordinary comparisons!

THE following cases came before Mr. Wodehouse this morning:—

A coolie named Wong Seung, 30, was charged with house-breaking and stealing a box containing \$20 in money and clothing valued at \$65 on the 28th inst. The complainant, Lan Kin, said he was a trader having a shop in Gilman Street, which he had occasion to leave on the morning of the above date and on returning at 3 p.m. he found the place had been entered and the property taken. Corroborative evidence being given to fix the guilty on the prisoner—by a pawn-broker to whom he had taken the things—and himself having no defence, he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

An earth-cooile living at Shau-ki-wan was sent at hard labour for 21 days for assaulting another at Quarry Bay with a spade; on the 29th inst.

A fishmonger named Tsoong Aman, 28, was charged by Chow Achin, an accountant, together with others not in custody with assault and robbery on the 29th inst. Complainant said he was walking in Queen's Road, West at 8 p.m. when prisoner came up from behind, pith his arm round plaintiff's neck, and held him on that way till two other men robbed and beat him. They got a silver dollar, when he was let go, but he ran after the prisoner and saw the police, arrest him; was sure he had made no mistake as he saw prisoner's face distinctly by the aid of the gas light. A shopkeeper identified the prisoner as the man he saw running with complainant after him. The accused, in his defence, said he did not run; he was out walking when complainant chased him by mistake. His worship committed the prisoner for trial.

Several contrivances, buildings, and shopkeepers were summoned by the Inspector of Nuisances for allowing accumulations of filth and rubbish outside their premises on the 29th and 30th inst. and were fined in sums of from \$3 to \$10.

We are in receipt of the Chinese version of the Imperial Maritime Customs Report issued by the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General at Shanghai.

THERE is, says the *Straits Times*, every prospect of Brunei becoming a British Protectorate ere long. The Sarawak *Gazette* has been assured on good authority that a formal treaty has been concluded for the purpose between the Sultan of that State and the British Government. When once Brunei comes into line with the States under British protection in this part of the world, the Sultan will find, before long, that his power to act as the caprice of the moment prompts him, has been curtailed. To a despot like him, such a discovery will ever be unwelcome. When this fact dawns upon his mind, the Resident who has to advise him will have to be the right man in the right place.

In the Free Kirk of Stowhaven recently, the minister, the Rev. John Robertson, who has been censured by the presbytery for the plagiarism of a sermon from a paper by Canon Wilberforce, admitted having been guilty of a moral wrong when before the presbytery, but in church he recanted this admission, and read a letter from Canon Wilberforce to the effect that what he had done did not amount to plagiarism, and declared that if the General Assembly did not reverse their finding he would leave the church. There was a scene at this declaration; many of the worshippers wept, and some fainted. The reverend gentleman himself, almost broke down and had to be assisted into the vestry by some of the elders. There must have been some strong whiskey about that morning!

THE *Japan Mail* tells us that Colonel Murata, already celebrated as the inventor of a special kind of rifle for the Japanese Government, has achieved new fame by the invention of a sword. It seems that for some time past military men have been of opinion that the swords hitherto used in this country are too heavy to be wielded with ease by ordinary Japanese soldiers. Encouraged by the success which crowned his experimenting on rifle metal, some two years ago, Colonel Murata commenced to collect and to experiment on various kinds of sword metal, with only a moderate business doing; due in a great measure to the arbitrary proceeding of the Tea Guild in suspending the offerings of Tea till buyers agreed to certain terms relative to Fire Insurance. Negotiations for an amicable settlement are going on between the Taotai and Foreign Consul; meanwhile the Tea trade here is practically at a standstill. The demand for such an invention as that attributed to Colonel Murata. The sword carried by an officer from Nagasaki to this, has improved, and suitable craft are required after. From Newchwang, and Chefoo for the Southern ports, business is not quite so brisk. The British barque *Kelverdale*, 1,191 tons register, sailed in ballast on the 24th instant for Iloilo under home charter to load for a port in the clastic Seas. Quotations are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 12 Mex. cents per picul, steam, small enquiry. Chefoo to Swatow, 13 Mex. cents per picul, small demand. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.65 per ton of Coal nett, for steamers; demand \$1.30 ex ship, for sailing vessels. Settlement during the fortnight:—British steamer *Glenearn*, 1,410 tons register, Hankow to Odessa, 45s. per ton Tea, despatch. Disengaged vessel in port, *Satsuma*, British barque, 354 tons register.WE take the following from Messrs. Wheeldon & Co.'s Shanghai Freight Market Report of July 27th:—Since the publication of our last circular, dated 13th instant, the condition of the home-ward freight market has been extremely quiet, with only a moderate business doing; due in a great measure to the arbitrary proceeding of the Tea Guild in suspending the offerings of Tea till buyers agreed to certain terms relative to Fire Insurance. Negotiations for an amicable settlement are going on between the Taotai and Foreign Consul; meanwhile the Tea trade here is practically at a standstill. The demand for such an invention as that attributed to Colonel Murata. The sword carried by an officer from Nagasaki to this, has improved, and suitable craft are required after. From Newchwang, and Chefoo for the Southern ports, business is not quite so brisk. The British barque *Kelverdale*, 1,191 tons register, sailed in ballast on the 24th instant for Iloilo under home charter to load for a port in the clastic Seas. Quotations are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 12 Mex. cents per picul, steam, small enquiry. Chefoo to Swatow, 13 Mex. cents per picul, small demand. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.65 per ton of Coal nett, for steamers; demand \$1.30 ex ship, for sailing vessels. Settlement during the fortnight:—British steamer *Glenearn*, 1,410 tons register, Hankow to Odessa, 45s. per ton Tea, despatch. Disengaged vessel in port, *Satsuma*, British barque, 354 tons register.A CORRESPONDENT at Kiukiang, writes to the *N. C. Daily News* under date of the 21st inst.:—"Kukiang was mobbed to-day by some Honan people who are going north with boats loaded with rice—300 boats and about 2,500 men. Of course they smuggle lots of goods in the rice, and the Taotai here refused to let them pass unless they paid the regular *likin*, while they object to pay more than one-third of the regular tax. They came on shore this morning and made a row, pulled down the railings of the Commissioner of Customs' house, broke the windows of Mr. Campbell's tea-room, pulled down trees on the Bund, etc., etc. The *Yuenwo* has been detained in port for a day. The Taotai, who is very anti-foreign, declares that he is unable to control the men, and he has not even sent soldiers for our protection, although, as is well known, there is always a considerable garrison in Kiukiang under a brigadier-general. The riot is nothing serious, but the ladies and the Protestant missionaries have been considerably alarmed. It is very hot here, 103 deg. in the shade and 143 deg. in the sun. We hope to have a blow soon, or it will become intolerable." Under date the 22nd inst., the correspondent adds:—"Since writing last night nothing has happened. The ladies went to sleep on board the *Yuenwo*, and we men went the night patrolling the concession. It is said that the rice-boats are to be despatched to-day by the Taotai. This, of course, remains to be seen."

ARRANGEMENTS are being made at the War Office, says a London exchange, for grouping in 19 large brigades all those battalions which, in the scheme of defence drawn up by the Intelligence Department last year, were not appropriated for garrison purposes or the occupation of fortresses and defensive works. It has been decided to form the London infantry volunteers into four large brigades. In the event of mobilisation, Colonel Hoine, Grenadier Guards, will have under him the 1st London Brigade, the London Rifle Brigade, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th London Rifles, the 15th Middlesex, and the Civil Service, Post Office, and Bank of England corps; the 2nd London Brigade, to be commanded by Colonel Wigram, of the Coldstreams, will consist of the Victorias, 4th Middlesex, St. George's, London Irish, 18th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd Middlesex; the 3rd London Brigade, to be commanded by Colonel Stacey, of the Scots Guards, will be made up of the South and West Middlesex Battalions, the London Scottish, the Harrow Corps, the Queen's Westminsters, the Inn of Court, the Artists, and two Tower Hamlets Corps; the 4th London Brigade, to comprise the two London Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers, the 3rd, 8th, and 13th Middlesex, and the North Middlesex Rifles, and will be commanded by Major-General Moncrieff. The eight corps of the southern metropolitan county are to be grouped as the Surrey Brigade under Colonel Hamilton, of the Royal Engineers. The Volunteers of the counties of Berks, Bucks, Hertford, and Oxford are to form the Home Counties Brigade, under the command of Lord Wantage, V.C.; the inland districts are to form three brigades, to be designated the North Midland, the South Midland, and the Birmingham; along the western side of England there are to be Manchester, Welsh, Welsh Border, and Western Counties Brigade; the northern counties will form one brigade, and Yorkshire two—east and west; one is to be formed in the eastern counties; and north of the Tweed there will be a Highland and South of Scotland Brigade. In all cases it is desired to appoint to the various commands officers of army training, who are resident in or otherwise associated with the respective districts.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SIR.—I noticed the other morning in the columns of your paper, a letter concerning the Military monopolising the seats in the Public Gardens, on Sunday evenings. What may I tell makes the Gardens more attractive to the Hongkong community on Sunday than on any other evening? My duties every night, with the exception of Sunday, take me through the Gardens and I never see or meet anyone, with the exception of a few Chinese, who seemed more intent on business than pleasure, and I myself have passed the remark that the inhabitants of Hongkong did not appreciate the Gardens as much as I do.

such a splendid place would be appreciated at home (when I say home I mean England). But the attraction on Sunday evening is a Military Band, and why should the Military be debauched from having their own Band playing selections from Operas and the greatest composers which they never hear in Barracks, as the only music they are likely to hear is the Regimental March Past. Myself I should be ashamed, to see a soldier retain his seat if he saw a lady standing, as I saw a gentleman of Hongkong do one night in the City Hall, at the free entertainment given by the Amateur Dramatic Society, when the hall was filled to excess. But the same evening I saw a private of the 85th take the initiative and vacate his seat for the lady in question. If I were in command of the old "Steel-brick," and there were any more complaints regarding Tonky occupying the seats I should certainly deprive the Masters of Hongkong of the pleasure of hearing good music gratis, and there is no doubt if such should be the case there would be plenty of room on the seats for them to sit and listen to the croaking of the frogs around the fountain.

Yours truly,

TOMMY ATKINS.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1888.

## THE WHITE PASHA.

Who is this "White Pasha" who is advancing from the banks of the Upper Nile with a conquering host to subjugate the Mahdi, and to wrest the country of the Soudan from that warlike and fanatical follower of the Prophet? Can it be Stanley? This is the question which is being asked from one end of the world to the other, and very possibly exercising man's mind all over the world from eastern Asia to Peru. It is impossible to believe that it is Stanley, equally impossible to think that it can be Gordon, whose fate we were never certain of, and highly improbable that Emin Pasha, can have turned his pruning hooks into swords against which British troops so nobly fought in vain. The wild idea is afloat in some quarters that Stanley left England with the secret object of taking the Mahdi in the rear, and that having reached the banks of the White Nile he has shown off all disguise and unfurled his battle-flag; that he is advancing upon the Soudan for its conquest. Such notions are equally impossible and betray a total ignorance of nearly all the circumstances of African warfare and of the conditions of the tribes. The natives of equatorial Africa or of Bushy Ghazal, are men entirely unfitted to cope with the Soudanese warriors, and furthermore, have not the ability to transport provisions and munitions of war into a country so distant from their own base. If even they were capable of doing this, there is no

occupied a day to the right of the throne. The members of the two Houses of the Landtag were stationed opposite the throne—the members of the Upper House on the right and those of the Lower House on the left side. The President of the Upper House proposed cheer for the King and they were given with enthusiasm.

William's speech in substance was as follows: The Government would be exercised as a legacy from his grandfather. He would equally guard the rights of the people and the crown, and protect all religions. He was gratified with the good relations between the State and the Catholic Church and satisfied with Prussia's finances. He hoped further that the relief of communes and persons of small means from taxation would be possible. He concluded his speech with the quotation from Frederick the Great: "The King is the first servant of the State."

The King stood helmeted while he made his speech, which was loudly applauded. Bismarck kissed his hand and the King left the chamber amid cheering.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27th.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* is satisfied with the Emperor's speech, believing it confirms the friendly relations with Russia.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.

The United States steamer *Swarata* arrived at the Washington navy yard at noon to-day from Norfolk for the purpose of taking General Sheridan to Nonquitt, Mass.

Unless something unforeseen should occur, General Sheridan will to-morrow leave Washington for Nonquitt, Mass. Early in the morning he will be removed in an ambulance from his house to the United States steamer *Swarata*, which is lying at the arsenal in readiness for him, and about noon the vessel will take advantage of the tide to drop down the Potomac on her way to the sea. The General will be accompanied by Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Sheridan, Drs. O'Reilly and Yarrow and a trained nurse. Every arrangement has been made for the care and comfort of the distinguished patient, and it is expected that he will receive great benefit from the trip.

LONDON, June 29th.

In the Chamber of Peers last night Lord Dudley questioned the Government with regard to the defenses of Esquimalt, on the Pacific coast. The Secretary of the Colonial Department replied that the Government awaited the reply of the Dominion Government as to whether it assents to the proposed arrangements for garrisoning the defenses. If the Canadians answer in the affirmative the Imperial Government will at once proceed with the defenses. The guns are in a very forward state and all of eighty-ton caliber. While the discussion was going on it was reported that Canada had agreed to England's proposals.

The courts have refused to grant an application for summonses against Matthews, Home Secretary, and Sir Charles Warren, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, for preventing meetings in the Trafalgar square. The judges decided that no right existed for the holding of public meetings which interfered with the free passage through the square by the people.

A dispatch from the *Daily News* from Rome says: Important changes are about to be made at the Vatican. Mgr. Galiberti will probably be appointed Papal Secretary of State. It is expected that a more conciliatory policy will shortly replace the present policy of intolerance.

If the White Pasha in the Behr Elghaz district is Henry M. Stanley and he intends to release the white slaves at Khartoum, the Government will actively assist him; but if he intends to hold Khartoum and send from that place a force to Emin Bey, it is not probable that the Government will support him.

At the first summer meeting of the Electric stakes, a plate of 2000 sovereigns, was won by Bullion, Hazlebatch second, Juggles third. The Robert de Witte handicap was won by Bismarck.

Advices from South Africa say that all the available troops at Natal have been ordered to Zululand.

A dispatch from Paris says: The *Temps* states that Delessps convoked the members of the Panama Canal Board in order to submit to them a resolution relating to the issue of the lottery bonds. The exact amount of the subscriptions is not yet announced. It is known that about 350,000 small subscribers have applied for 800,000 bonds. The whole issue consists of 2,000,000 bonds, each of the nominal value of £16, issued at £14.8 shillings, the total amount of the loan being £48,000,000. Panama Canal shillings closed 4½ francs higher to-day.

The Standard contends that if yesterday's statement that £13,000,000 have been taken were correct, the loan is a failure. It would give the company possession of £10,000,000, but this sum would melt like snow under the tremendous expense of the work, combined with the dead weight of interest now exceeding £4,000,000 yearly. A year hence it would be a company with capital and debts amounting to £60,000,000, with no available assets.

Delessps has issued a circular which confirms the statement that subscriptions have been received for £8,000,000 of bonds, and adds that arrangements have been made with a group of financial houses to complete the loan by paying the first instalments and deposit in rents or other Government stock to form a guaranty of £12,000,000.

NEW YORK, June 29th.

A cable special from London to the *Mail and Express* says: The Lucerne correspondent of a Paris journal has interviewed Sir Morell Mackenzie, who is now making a tour of Switzerland for his health. The physician denies many of the statements concerning him which have recently been published in Continental journals. Both during his connection with the case of the late Kaiser and since he left Berlin he has been, he states, the subject of many fictitious "interviews" and of many statements which have no foundation in fact. The correspondent says: that it is absolutely incorrect that Dr. Mackenzie ever denied that the disease from which Kaiser Frederick was suffering was cancer. He merely stated that since a number of the microscopic examinations disclosed the existence of a cancerous growth there was no evidence to be derived from the expectation which could lead him to believe that a cancer was present. He denies in toto the truth of the statement that he knew of the existence of cancer in February last and that he wilfully suppressed the fact. Meanwhile the German Liberal press, while blaming Dr. Mackenzie for bluntly avowing that his object was to thwart the purpose of the Bismarck party to establish a regency, at the same time urges that if he really assisted in bringing Frederick to the throne he deserves the thanks of the German people instead of their reproaches.

Advices from Havana say that an epidemic of kidnapping has broken out again and the military have been called out once more in force. Several wealthy planters have been kidnapped and are being held for ransom. A special from Puerto Principe says that seven armed bandits assaulted Felix Berenguer, a rich planter residing near the Mine, and demanded fifty gold ounces, threatening murder if the money was not paid. Berenguer hadn't that much in the house and was obliged to deliver the amount in cattle and other stock, which the bandits boldly drove along the roads. News of the affair was telegraphed to the Governor of Puerto Principe, who sent troops to their track. The soldiers captured one bandit, who made a full confession, and said the robbers were going to capture a son of Abel de Varona, who

another rich planter, who is residing on his estate of Santa Rita, near Berenguer's. As soon as Varona got this information he set out for Puerto Principe with his whole family under military protection.

LISBON, June 29th.

The Portuguese Government has given notice of the blockade of Guisimbo, a town thirty miles northwest of the Portuguese settlement of Ambiz, Africa.

VIENNA, June 29th.

Five Galician regiments stationed here have been ordered to proceed to Galicia without delay by special transport trains. The move is owing to news having been received at the War Office of the march of two Russian infantry divisions from the interior toward Galicia.

SYDNEY (New South Wales), June 29th.

The Maritime Labor Union has resolved that the Chinese hands on board the steamer *Alameda* must be replaced by Europeans, otherwise the steamer will not be allowed to load.

THE GREAT CHINESE FALL.

The Chinese upheaval in New South Wales has furnished Parkes with an opportunity of posing, in his political capacity, as the last earthly possibility in the way of a mental wreck, and he has grasped at the happy chance which has gratified every one who knows him. For thirty years and more the old man's policy has been a ceaseless toss-up with circumstances, and he has generally lost; in every crisis of his fortunes he has fallen, and every time he has fallen with the bittered side down. Amid the intellectual "pi" of his being he never, by any chance, gets hold of the right idea when it is wanted; in fact his mental resources consist entirely in a cloud of battered fragments of defaced inspirations, and among them all there remains not one whole theory or one sentiment which has not been damaged beyond repair. The statute-book of New South Wales is strewn with the remains of a hundred founded policies which he has successfully borrowed and turned upside down, and his Chinese policy is the last and worst of them all.

A few weeks ago the Chinese agitation promised to pay no dividends, and the opponents of the leper found Sir Henry in an intensely loyal and disagreeable mood. His one central idea was that England might possibly help Australia, but if Australia endeavoured to help herself she would be driven to "knuckle down." He guffawed at the idea of opposing the omnipotent Manchu, and drew fancy yellow pictures of the annihilation of the nation which dared to insult the innumerable race of the junks and stink-pots, and his sentiment of devotion to British interests made him regard with horror any movement which might tend to weaken the "bonds," regarding which so much drivel has been drilled of recent years. The proposal to hold a conference of the Australian States, with a view to united action, he viewed with the same deep-rooted snort of contempt which has been his answer to every proposition tending to the federation of this continent, and his attitude generally was that he wanted to go home and get to bed. This was the Parkes of a few short weeks ago.

But the agitation grew and spread, and suddenly it dawned on the old politician that a great national movement was in progress, and that unless he engaged in a demagogue race with the rising McIlwraith, he would lose the chance of posing as the one man in all Australia who was equal to the emergency. Then a strange spectacle presented itself. The same Parkes who had just risen, at all outward appearance white-washed and in his right mind, and declared that it would be madness for a unanimous continent to oppose itself single-handed to the advancing leper, now resolved in his own individual person to oppose him and the law as well. The same Parkes who had drawn fancy pictures of Australia, unsupported by the physical force of the empire and devastated by the Chinese hordes, now strained the quarantine laws in order to heap a useless and wanton insult on these looming myriads, and intimated as lightly as if he were merely saying he would have a drink that he didn't care a straw for China or England, or the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or the Governor, or anything else. In his own name he invited half the habitable globe to come along and be killed, and there, standing up to public view as a man who hungered to fight against any odds, for one glorious half-hour he furnished a spectacle for the gods.

As a fact, there was no crisis of any kind, and the burning offering of Parkes was not wanted unless as a mere matter of ornament. The motion of Brother Samuel Shin, of the famous Lin-ki Lin Club that "disere Club sympathises with Greece in her efforts to cast off de yoke," was promptly suppressed by the two pertinent enclaves, "Where am I Greece" and, secondly, "Where de yoke?" and had Parkes, in like manner, been asked to produce his crisis, a collapse would have ensued. But the ex-Kinna Ghost has a fondness for theatrical legislation, and an insatiable desire to create emergencies where no emergencies exist, and then to rise as the one strong boys' statesman in a panic-stricken community and pose as the saviour of his country. At these times the laws are trodden underfoot, and the people, the Legislature—sometimes, even the Law Courts themselves—rush into a chaos of folly. When a miserable crank fired at the Duke of Edinburgh, the Government of which Parkes was a member hurried the infamous Treason-Felony Act through in one day of blind, childlike fits of rage; and the criminal courts put on a frenzied spurt, and sentenced the offending lunatic to death, almost before it was known what he had done. Nobody supposed, on that occasion, that anybody else was about to shoot at the Duke in question, or that, if anyone had, such an inspiration, the Treason-Felony Act would make the slightest difference in the result; but it was held to be necessary to do something loud and insane to meet an unusual case, and had the victim been injured by a falling brick, an Act would have been passed with equal promptitude making it a capital offence to leave bricks loose up in the air without having some up there to hold them. But Parkes has learnt nothing by experience, and the excitement of last week was that old-time panic over again.

The new Chinese Restriction Bill is more hopelessly unworkable even than the Treason-Felony Act itself, and vastly more incapable in detail. Parkes' lofty scorn of the other colonies led him to give the suggestion of a general conference in which a national scheme of restriction might be drawn up, and now, unless the other Australian States are prepared to adopt his measure, which is hardly to be expected, New South Wales will simply be flooded with Asiatics from over her borders instead of receiving these unwelcome visitors by sea, as hitherto. Moreover, the whole plan is based on the supposition that every Chinaman can be identified by the authorities, so as to distinguish between the "old" Chinamen who have permission to range all over the colony, and the "new" Chinamen, who are to be restricted to five "cities" though the scarcely of anything resembling cities in New South Wales is, in itself, a formidable difficulty in the way of this part of the programme. Yet the "crisis" which led to this useless bit of paper being yellowed in hot debate through the Assembly was nothing larger than the presence of two or three hundred Chinamen in Sydney Harbour, and the Indian old man who lost his head in the presence of this huge "emergency" was the same who

promised to defy Britain and China combined with two-thirds of Australia itself thrown in.

A Chinaman viewed merely as a Chinaman, is possibly not of much account. But the forcible imprisonment of a horde of Chinamen on the mere dictum of Parkes means the assertion of a power by which Australians themselves may any day be deprived of their liberty in like manner, and consequently the maniacal race between Parkes and the statutes became a matter of public interest. The question to be decided was whether the Supreme Court could enforce the law before it was abolished or whether Parkes could abolish the law before the Supreme Court could get into motion. About the law itself there was never any question. The plea that the Chinaman should be excluded because he is an "alien" would apply equally to Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, or Americans, and while these are admitted the Chinaman cannot be expelled on such a ground. He must be dismissed—not on the empty pretence that he is a foreigner, but for the reason that he is a national, calamity, and, if he is not to be expelled but merely restricted, he must be similarly restricted throughout all Australia—not merely hampered in the sea-ports of one State, that he may pour over her landward frontiers. If New South Wales, under Parkes' direction, insists on acting apart from the other colonies, the only measure which will avail is one of total expulsion, so that the mere presence of a yellow face will be sufficient to set the law in motion. It is impossible to sort out Chinaman from Chinaman, and only headlong panic could have allowed so hopeless an absurdity to escape notice. The whole miserable proceeding is a terrified attempt to meet, by a high-handed breach of law, and by an ill-considered measure of bungling incapacity, a danger which has been ignored for 30 years, at which, can be remedied for ever, in the ordinary course of legislation.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong 14th July, 1888. [703]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong 14th July, 1888. [703]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRY OF SHARES of the Corporation will be Closed from the 11th (SATURDAY), to the 25th day of August next, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [741]

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Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [742]

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